In Senate, May 25, 1854. Mr. DOUGLAS said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I can assure the Senate that I have no disposition, at this late hour, to mitted, however, to say a few words in reply to the extraordinary course of remark which has been indulged in this evening by several sen-

The senator from Ohio [Mr. CHASE] has call-d the attention of the Senate and the country very emphatically to the fact that, on a former occasion, he proposed, as an amend-ment to this bill, that the officers, who, by the elsewhere, with the view of impressing the peo-ple of the country with the idea that the bill contains a radical defect, involving a departure from the great fundamental principle which constitutes its chief characteristic.

Now, sir, I wish to remind the Senate and impress upon the attention of the country the striking fact, that every office in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas which is local and not. national, every office the duties of which are territorial and not federal in their nature, is by the terms of the bill to be filled by the people in such manner as they shall prescribe though their representatives in the territorial legislatures. In this class is embraced the great mass of all the judicial and ministerial officers of the Territories. It is true that there is another class of officers, very small in number, not ex-ceeding seven, I believe, who are charged with federal duties, and are consequently made responsible to the federal government. This class of officers includes the governor, secretary, United States judges, district attorney, and marshal. As the greater portion of their duties are federal and affect the interests of the United States in a much higher degree than those of the Territory, it has always been the practice to pay their salaries from the national treasury and have their appointments emanate from fede-

The most important and delicate duties usually devolving upon the governor of a territory, are those relating to the management of our Indian affairs, making treaties, paying annuities, disbursing moneys, and enforcing the intercourse laws with the different tribes. The peace of the country and the safety of the frontier settlements often depend upon his pru-dence, discretion, and firmness. For the faith-ful performance of all these duties, and, ined, of all others of a federal character, he must, in the fitness of things, be made responsible to the appropriate departments of the federal government. How is this accountability to be rendered effectual, except by the power of appointment and removal? The secretary is the disbursing officer of the federal govern-ment within the Territory, and in contemplation of law is the agent of the Treasury Department for that purpose. He is charged with the payment of the general and incidental expenses of the legislature and with the proper application of all other moneys appropriated from the national treasury for expenditure in the Territories. Hence it will be observed that the local officer of the Territory. For these reasons the bill for the organization of these Territories provides that the governor and secretary shall appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the same as all other United States officers, and, in the disbursement of the public funds, shall be responsible to the Treasury Department.

Pursuing the same train of argument, the senator from Ohio complains that the judges in these Territories are to be appointed by the President and Senate instead of being elected by the people. Does not that senator well know that the judges provided for by this bill are United States judges? Does he not well know that judges of the same class in the State of Ohio, and every other State, are appointed by the President and Senate? Does he not know that, under the Constitution of the United States you cannot refer the election of United States judges in the different States to the people of those States? Knowing these facts, as every lawyer of his rank should know them, why should he make this point now against the bill, and in a mode calculated to leave the impression upon the public mind that in this respect there is a departure from the principle on which the bill rests?

Mr. CHASE. Will the senator from Illinois allow me to interrupt him for a moment? Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. CHASE. The judges of the territories

have been held by the court which sits in the chamber below us I suppose, and certainly they have been held by the Senate here, not to be judges "of the United States;" but to be appointed by the government for limited terms, removable at the pleasure of the President, and therefore not constitutional judges, but simply legislative judges. I think the Senator is very well aware of that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am very well aware of what the Senator from Ohio alludes to. But when he speaks of the tenure of their offices or They are United States judges, notwithstanding their tenure of office. Whether they are judges under the law or judges under the Constitution does not alter the fact that they are United States judges. They are charged with the performance of the duties conferred in the I undertake to say there was more vulgarity, different States upon the circuit and district courts of the United States. The jurisdiction conferred on them by this bill, is the same that is possessed in each of the States of the Union, the circuit and district courts of the United States. Being invested by the bill with a gentleman by dissenting from this opinion. that jurisdiction, being charged with the performance of the same duties in the Territories States, is it not proper that their appoint-

ment should emanate from the same authority? The argument of the senator on this point would require that there should be a change in the mode of appointing federal judges in the States, and that they should be elected by the people of the different States. If the argument e valid when applied to the Territories, it is equally valid as to the States. I wish the Senate also to bear in mind that the bill contemplates other courts besides those established by it, and the judges of those other courts are to be appointed in such manner as the legislative authority of the Territories shall prescribe. Judges of probate courts, justices of the peace, are to be appointed in such mode as the legislature shall prescribe. The jurisdiction of all these courts, also, is to be prescribed by the

territorial legislature. The senator also instances the marshal of the Territories as being appointed by the President and Senate, and urges that fact as an objection to the bill. I need not remind him and the Senate that the United States marshal in each of the States of the Union is appointed by the President and Senate in the same manner as the marshals for these Territories. The same

Mashington Sentinel. any of its departments, or during any portion of our history. I repeat that, with the exception of the few officers I have named, all others.— Mr. President, the pretext for all this denum-

eral senators have indulged towards the supporters of the bill, and the awful personal conquences which, they tell us, are to follow. Sir, the scenes of 1850 are fresh in the mem

ories of most of us. It is only necessary to cast our minds back to that period in order to recollect that we then heard the same threats, ment to this bill, that the officers, who, by the terms of the bill are to be appointed by the executive, should be elected by the people of the Territories; and, because his amendment did not prevail, he argues that there is a partial abandonment of the great principle of self-is to resound throught the land. The same is to resound throught the land. everywhere proclaimed, as the watch-word of the abolitionists; and in connexion with it "re-sistance to the execution of the laws was boldly advocated by those whose courage proved un-equal to their purposes when the opportunity was presented. Resistance was attempted in one or two places, but it was soon discovered that those who were most officious in stimulating rebellion and treason, were the least willing to risk their own necks in the halter by taking the responsibility of the overt act. Repeal was proposed in this chamber on one of the of 1850, the fugitive law, which was measures of 1850, the fugitive law, which was series; and, I believe that, out of the sixty-two members of the Senate of the United States, they got four to vote for the repeal.

Mr. WADE. We have increased since that

time.
Mr. DOUGLAS. I am not able to say whether those gentlemen will have better suc-cess in their efforts now or not. We have had otice that there is to be a combined and united effort among the fragments of the different parties and factions opposing this measure; that they are to make common cause for the repeal of this bill, when it shall become a law; and, also, for carrying on war upon the institutions of the south. We have been told here that taken place, but that all compromises, the fugitive slave law and all, are to be wiped out. The told us that the pulpits of New England are to pour forth their denunciations against the execution of an act of Congress for the return of fugitives from service.

We are told by that senator and others, that because we repeal a law which has been upon the statute book since 1820, and has been inoperative during the whole period, for the reason that there were no people upon whom it could operate, they regard themselves as released from the obligations resting upon them to support the Constitution, and from their oaths to observe its injunctions. Men here, who occupy their seats only by virtue of an oath, taken in the presence of Almighty God, to preserve inviolate the Constitution of the United States, tell us that because of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of this large than the constitution of the passers of the constitution of the passers of the constitution of the passers of the constitution of the constitution of the passers of the passers of the constitution of the passers sage of this law, they will commit perjury they will violate the Constitution, they will re pudiate their oaths, they will defy God and man in resistance to the Constitution and the law of the laud! And, sir, the senator from secretary of a Territory is, from the nature of Massachusetts has told us to-night, that these his duties, a United States officer, and not a protesting clergymen from New England will protesting clergymen from New England will engage in that work of perfidy, and perjury, and treason, against the Constitution and the Union. For myself, I think too well of the clergymen of this country to believe that they are capable of such crimes.

Sir, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that gentlemen speak too loosely when they assume that the clergy of the free States have entered into this violent crusade against the Nebraska bill and its supporters. The abolition confederates have not been able to bring into their service, according to my information, one-tenth of the clergy of this country. I understand that these confederates at their club-room in this city, have lists of the names of all the clergymen of the Union. I politicians and sold like cattle in the market? understand that they sent out printed remonstrances to each of these clergymen, with a request to sign, and return them immediately for ster, will allow themselves to be thus transferpresentation to the Senate. The presumption is, therefore, that every name has been returned and made to march in hostile array against the that could be seduced into this political organization. If so, then we find that the judgment in violation of the Constitution! I doubt it of a large majority of the clergymen of the free States is against them; while the larger portion of those who signed the protest, doubtless did it in response to the request, without investigation of the subject. For the greater lition creed, and then combine with a portion nass of the clergy I have the most profound of the clergy and organize a sectional party for respect and veneration. A portion of them I must say have shown themselves unworthy of respect, because they have acted in a char manner inconsistent with their Christian shall be ready to meet them on that issue acters. The portion to which I refer is com-

posed of those men who use the pulpit only as a means to carry out their political designs, men who care more for politics than religion and who hypocritically assume to be the followers of our Saviour only as a means of prosecuting more successfully the schemes of their political leaders in this chamber; I mean those who are in active correspondence with the abolition confederates here, who act under their direcion, propogate their slanders, and obey their whether they are, strictly speaking, judges under the Constitution or under the law, that does not reach the point which I was arguing, does not reach the point which I was arguing, vert the pulpit into the hustings, and profane nor establish the objection which he made. the holy Sabbath by stump speeches from the sacred desk seem to have forgotten, if they ever knew, the spirit and even the form of words appropriate to the place and the day. I exhibited to the Senate the other day some specimens of

> more profanity, more calumny, and more insult contained in that one sermon than I ever heard uttered by any politician, of any party, upon the hustings. I think there is no senator on this floor who would hazard his reputation as

I have seen extracts from some five hundred formance of the same duties in the Territories are performed by the United States judges in by concert against the Nebraska bill, all of the same character. For these clergymen who thus, as mere political agents, convert their pulpit into the husting, their congregation into political audiences, and use the holy Sabbath day for carrying out political designs and schemes, for the sole benefit of politicians here, I will not affect the slightest degree of respect. I have no respect for those who are thus profaning their sacred occupation. I rejoice that their number is so few. I do not believe, sir, that any but those to whom I have referred, will engage in the crusade which has been pro-claimed by the senator from Massachusetts, and two or three others, in this debate. That some of those clergymen will do so, I have no doubt and all other judicial and ministerial officers I have no doubt that those who for years have been openly advocating disunion, who have proclaimed "the Constitution of the United States to be a league with hell," who are now encouraging resistance to the law and stimulating rebellion in the land, will enter into this new political organization which meditates per-jury and treason in the disregard of oaths, in the violation of the Constitution, and the disso-

lution of the Union.

I am prepared to believe this of all those who have become the political agents and mere in-struments of the abolition confederates. While is true of the United States attorneys, to whose is true of the United States attorneys, to whose abiding faith that the great body of the clergy,

Mr. President, the pretext for all this denunciation of the few officers I have named, all other judicial, ministerial and executive officers, are to be appointed in such manner as the people of the Territories of through their legislature shall direct. This disposes entirely of that objection.

Mr. President, the pretext for all this denunciation and threatened violence on the part of the abolitionists and their allies is to be found in the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, upon the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, which rendered it necessary to remove the Missouri restriction in order that the people might have the power to regulate their own domestic concerns in their detail the objections which have been made to the bill. They have been so thoroughly ex-amined heretofore that I think the measure is SEWARD,] in his speech to-day, has said that, up amined heretofore that I think the measure is becoming well understood by the country. I to 1820, Congress prohibited slavery wherever it had the power, and that the Missouri comnal anti-slavery policy. When will this system of misapprehension or misrepresentation cease? When and where did Congress ever prohibit slavery in any of the Territories of the United States, since the adoption of the Constitution, except by the Missouri restriction? Did Congress prohibit it in the Territory of Mississippi, or Alabama, or Orleans, or Louisiana, or Ar-kansas, or Missouri, or any where else prior to

The eighth section of the Missouri act was the first interference on the part of Congress with the domestic concerns of the people in the Territories. While that eighth section has remained on the statute-book for thirty-four years, as we have been so often told during this bate, yet it has remained a dead-letter, without legal effect, and inoperative all this time, for the reason that the whole country being appropriated to Indians and occupied by savages, there was nothing and nobody for the restriction to operate upon. Now, when it is proposed to organize the Territories and throw them open to settlement, to establish civiliza-tion where barbarism has hitherto reigned, it becomes necessary to determine the question whether the restriction shall take effect or the principle of self-government prevail. The question is substantially the same that it would have been if what is called the Missouri compromise had never passed; for it requires an act of Congress organizing the Territories in order to give legal effect and practical operation to the slavery restriction. To render this restriction operative at this day would be a practical repudiation of the great principle of self-government in the Territories and equality in the States, recognized in the acts of 1850.

But, sir, because we propose to stand by hose principles, and carry them into practical operation in all future territorial organizations, we have been notified to-day by several senators that the old political parties are to be dissolved. war will not end when the repeal shall have and that the northern whigs, disaffected democrats, abolitionists, and freesoilers are to be fused and amalgamated into a sectional party senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] has and marshalled under the black flag of aboli tionism! The senator from Ohio [Mr. CHASE] has announced that the one million of voters in the free States who sustained General Scott at the last presidential election, are to be enrolled in this new organization with opinions on the slavery question more ultra and radical than his own; and that this new party is to wage war upon slavery wherever it may exist.

Mr. WADE. What are you going to do

about it? Mr. DOUGLAS. I will tell the senator what I am going to do about it. I am going to call he attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that the leaders of this new political organization avow their purpose of making war upon the local and domestic institutions of the different States of the Union. I desire the peo ple of the free States to understand distinctly the purposes and designs of this new political organization. Those purposes, as avowed to-day in open debate, contemplate civil war, servile insurrection, and disunion. I do not hesitate, here in the presence of its leaders and confederates, to denounce the scheme as involving treason in its most revolting form, and men who encourage or countenance it are guilty of treason against the Constitution and the government of the country.

Mr. WADE. It is bad business. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS. The senator says truly is bad business. The advocating of bad prin- The people will prove true to the Constitution, great whig party of the north with the abolitionists and putting them under the black ban-ner of abolition, is rather a startling proposition to this country. Do gentlemen imagine that the whig party can be transferred by a few doubt whether the national whigs, those who belong to the political school of Clay and Webred and merged in the ranks of abolitionism. institutions of the sovereign States of this Union very much. But, if that be the plan of operations, if gentlemen expect to make this amalgamation, if they expect to induce the whigs the purpose of waging war upon the institu-tions of some of the States of the Union, in violation of the Constitution of the country, we These threats of extermination of northern men have no terrors for me. Sir, if the choice is to be taken of falling in such a contest, while resisting a war upon the Constitution or saving myself by joining the ranks of traitors, I will glory in such a fall. Gentlemen mistake the people of the north if they think they can be led into any such crusade.

It will be noticed, that during the whole course of this debate, the abolition gentlemen have been cautious to compliment the southern men for their advocacy of this bill, and then to denounce northern men for supporting it. Why is this? Why do you speak in terms of admiration and respect for every southern man who advocates and supports the measure, and then abuse us for doing the same thing? You say it is a moral wrong; you say it is a crime. If it be so, is it not as much a crime for a southern man to support it, as for a northern man to do so?

Mr. WADE. No. sir. Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator says not. Then he entertains a different code of morals from myself.

Mr. WADE. I hope so. Mr. DOUGLAS. And I trust so too. If is right for southern men to commit crime, it is a code of morals which I have never embraced, and I trust I never shall. Sir, I under stand well the object of that course of remark. It is to encourage the south to keep united as a southern party, and then appeal to the north to rally en masse as a northern party, and thus create sectional parties. That is the object. Hence appeals are made to men to stand by their section. Southern gentlemen are called upon to stand by their section, and then northern senators are denounced because they do not

stand by their section! Sir, I abhor sectional parties; I abhor th sentiment that appeals to me on sectional grounds and sectional considerations. I belong to no section. I belong to a State, and that State is one of the thirty one States of this confederacy. I owe my allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to that State, and I have no right to know any section or division of this country, other than that which is recognised by the Constitution. If geographical lines are proper for divisions, if great natural boundaries are appropriate to divide us into sections, the natural division would be the great mountain ranges which separate the Mississippi valley from the Atlantic and Pacific slopes.

The great west is indissolubly connected with

the south, as well as with the north. The northwest and the southwest from the source Sir, it will be seen from these facts that the amendment of the senator was revolutionary in its character, not justified by analogy in the States, or by the practice of the government in to the mouth of the Mississippi with all its

permit no act inconsistent with those fraternal

and patriotic relations.

California and all our Territories on the well as to the Atlantic slope; and can never be induced to enter into combination with the one for the purpose of making war upon the institutions of the other in violation of the Constitution of the country! Politicians may confederate and relative federate and plot, and form combinations and alliances between factions and fragments of parties composed of incoherent and incongru-ous elements, with a view to a new organiza-tion upon sectional issues, but I can tell them that the people will repudiate and scorn all their unworthy schemes. No sane man can close his eyes to the fact that this great northern party which is being organized on sectional issues, contemplates servile insurrection, civil war, and disunion! Sir, every man who joins this new organization with the black flag of abolition floating over it, every man who pros-titutes the pulpit to the advancement of dema-gogues and the encouragement of violence, every man who goes into this unholy, treasonable alliance, will be marked by the people for his treason. I say to these men, if you are prepared to

meet the consequences of your own action, go on with your fusion of parties, and mature your plans of violence. The friends of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws are prepared for the issue. It is not the first time you have advised resistance to law; you have stimulated violence, and then shrunk from the dangers which accompanied its consummation. your speeches you encourage mobs, you instigate rebellion, you stimulate violence, and the shuffle cff the responsibility upon others, and leave your simple, unfortunate instruments and tools to bear the odium, and in some cases suffer the penalty of the law for crimes which you caused to be committed. After the announce ments and threats which have been made in the course of this debate to-night, I am prepared to say to the senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SUMNER | and his confederates, you are morally responsible for every act of violence that shall be committed in pursuance of the line of policy you have indicated. Every murder that shall be committed, every drop of blood that shall be shed, every crime that shall be perpetrated must rest with all its guilt upon your souls; and I only regret that the penalty of the law cannot fall upon the heads of the instigators instead of the instruments who suffer themselves

to be acting under their advice.

Mr. President, I have been led to make these remarks in consequence of the threats which have been indulged in. Threats are entirely unnecessary. They are not very strong arguments. This bill will soon be a law; and then the people will have an opportunity of saying whether they wish it repealed or not. shall be ready to meet these gentlemen before the people upon the principle of this bill, and they had better reserve their threats until they meet us there, instead of fulminating them from

the Senate chamber.
Mr. President, I will not longer occupy the time of the Senate. I had hoped that nothing would occur to render it necessary for to say a word on this bill, after the full discussion which had heretofore been had upon it; and but for the threats and taunts that have been made to-day I should not have joined in this debate. But when we are told that this crusade is to be prosecuted and to be preached from the pulpits, and that all party organizations are to be dissolved and a new party organized for this purpose, and when I am threatened with extermination, I must say to them, go on with your organization and we will meet all your allied forces combined; I accept your challenge; raise your black flag; call up your forces; preach your war on the Constitution as you have threatened it here.

We will be ready to meet all your allied forces.

We will be ready to meet all your allied forces. ciples is bad business. It is bad business to and true to their allegiance to the Union. You hreaten to be faithless to oaths, faithless to the cannot carry out the programme threatened Constitution. The idea of amalgamating the without an attempt to overthrow the govern ment. You cannot carry it out without destroying all fidelity to the Constitution. Now we are ready for the issue. "Self government and the Constitution" is our motto, and under that banner we will fight the battle and achieve the victory.

RENCH SHIRT-BOSOMS WRISTbands, and Ruffles—a new supply just reved at LANE'S Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,

May 28-dlwif Penn. avenue, near 41 st. GENTLEMEN'S DRAWERS, OF LIN-en, Cotton, Gauze Merino, do. Cotton—a full assortment of all sizes, just received at

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, May 28—d1w#f Penn. avenue, near 4½ st. S HIRTS, SHIRTS.—Superior Dress Shirts of linen and cotton, with plain, French, and of linen and cotton, with plain, French, em-broidered, and colored bosoms. An additional supply just received at LANE'S supply just received at LANE Gentlemen's Furnishing Store. Penn. avenue, near 4½ street.

May 28—d1wif

PRENCH SHRT BOSOMS.—This day T received, a fresh and large supply of the new and fashionable French Shirt Bosoms Shirt-makers and others will find this article not only elegant, but a low prices. The sales of this ar-tice have been very large, and are still on the ncrease. The trade as usual supplied at STEVENS'S

May 21-3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel. WANTED TO FIND THE FIRST PERson that has taken Eastman's Headache Remedy, according to directions, who has not been entirely relieved, call at GILMAN'S entirely relieved, call at May 12 Drug Store.

C ENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY—of Silk,
Liste Thread, white and brown Cotton fancy
and striped ditto; a full and varied assortment
just received at
LANE'S just received at Gent's Furnishing Store, Pa. av., near 4½ st.

May 5-eod2wif (Int., Star.) NO. 223, CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE TTH.,

A. F. GLASS, PROPRIETOR. GEORGE EARP, JR., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, FOR THE SALE OF

Bar, Bloom, Scotch and American Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c. No. 56 North Wharves, above Race Street,

PHILADELPHIA. DIANOS FOR SALE AND RENT.-The subscriber has in store a very handsome Rose-cood Piano, seven octaves, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms. Also, for rent, two fine instruments.
W. C. ZANTZINGER,

Stationers' Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel.

OR SALE, A THREE-STORY BRICK House and Lot on New York avenue, near th street and opposite the market-house. The ouilding contains a store-room and commo ious dwelling, and is a good stand for business; it has recently been put in first-rate order. Possession given immediately. For terms, which will be very JAMES J. MILLER, May 11-1f Over Selden, Withers & Co.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS. WM. H. STANFORD, Merchar: Tailor-north side of Pennsylvania avenue, unter Gaus-by's Hotel, has just returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome and complete stock of Spring Goods of the latest styles and importa-tions, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general; all of which will be made to order in the most fashionable and elegant style, at the shortest notice, and at the very possible price.

Goods, such as Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, &c., with a superior lot of Kid Gloves, direct from the importer in New York.

Mar 17—2aw3wif

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

well knowing the said Burns to be a free citizen of Massachusetts, conspired together to have the said Burns arrested and imprisoned as a slave of said Suttle, and carried to Alex-andria, Virginia," &c., &c. Lewis Hayden, a colored man, was the complainant in the case. The writ was served upon Messrs. Suttle and Brent, and they gave the required bail in the sum of \$5,000 each

Subsequently, Chief Justice Wells issued a writ of replevin against United States Marshal Freeman, directing that officer to bring the body of Anthony Burns, the fugitive, before the court of common pleas, on the 7th day of June next, but the marshal did not obey the Soon after Burns's arrival here, as it now ap-

pears, he wrote a letter to his brother in Alexandria, who is also a slave of Mr. Suttle, stating that he was at work with Coffin Pitts, in Brattle sweet, cleaning old clothes. This letter he dated in Boston, but sent it to Canada, where it was post-marked and sent according to superscription, to Burns' brother in Alexandria. As is the custom at the south, when letters are received directed to slaves, they are delivered to the owner of such slaves, who opens hem and examines their contents. This appears to have been the case with Burns's letter, and by his own hand his place of retreat was liscovered to his master.

THE MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL .- A meeting was held in Faneuil Hall last evening for the purpose of considering the matter of the arrest of the fugitive slave Burns. The hall was filled to overflowing. The meeting was called for 7 o'clock, but it was nearly 8 o'clock before it was called to order. In the interim two noted personages entered the hall and ex-cited considerable feeling. These were Silas Lamson and John S. Orr, the street preachers. Lamson took the platform and addressed the assembly, giving his views on slavery in particular and other matters in general; very few could understand what he said, owing to the noise of persons entering the hall; calls of "louder," "Gabriel," &c. He was finally taken by main force by Dr. Howe, and some other persons, and removed from the platform amid cries of "free speech," "put him out," &c.

The meeting was organized and addresses delivered by a number of persons, concluding with Rev. Theodore Parker. He delivered a nost excited harangue, addressing the audience as "fellow-subjects of Virginia." At its conclusion, according to the report in the Journal.

he said: "There were two laws-one is slavery. There is another law, that the people, when they are sure they are right, should determine to go ahead, or to use the words of which had been quoted, 'that which is not just is not law, that which is not law should not be obeyed. He alluded to the conduct of our fathers in regard to the stamp act and the tea, and held that conduct up as an example for imitation. In the south public opinion is stronger than law, he said, and cited the case of Mr. Hoar's mission to Charleston as an illustration. Another law than slavery is also a finality That law lies in our heads, and arms, and feet You can put it in execution when you see fit. I am a clergyman, and am a man of peace. But there is a means and an end. Liberty is the end, and peace is not sometimes the means prove them cowards.

Mr. Parker then proposed that when meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet in Court square to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. A hundred voices cried out: "No, to-night," us take him out," "let us go now," "come on," and one man rushed frantically from the platform, erying "come on," but none seemed disposed to follow him. Mr. Parker: "Those in favor of going to-night will raise their hands. About half the audience raised their hands. Much confusion ensued, and the persons on the platform seemed bewildered, and in hesitancy how to control the excitement they had raised The audience were shouting and cheering; a voice was heard saying: The slave shall not go out, but the men who came here to get him shall not stay in; let us visit the slave-catchers at the Revere House to-night."

After a while sufficient order was restored to resolutions, and they were passed unanimously; were heard. The scene was tumultuous in the extreme. At last Wendell Phillips again took the platform and said:

"Let us remember where we are, and what we are going to do. You have said to-night you will vindicate the fair fame of Boston. Let me tell you you wont't do it by groaning at the slave catchers at the Revere House, (we'll tar and feather them,) in attempting the impossible Marshal Freeman the following emphatic anslave-catchers at the Revere House, (we'll tar feat of insulting a slave-catcher. If there is a swer; man here who has an arm and a heart ready to sacrifice anything for the freedom of an oppressed man, let him do it to-morrow." f "to-night."]

If I thought it could be done to-night I would go first. I don't profess courage, but I do protess this: when there is a possibility of saving a slave from the hands of those who are called officers of the law, I am ready to trample any the Rev. Theodore Parker, and Wendell Philips, who are looked upon as the instigators of the recent outrages, has induced the mayor time; said that he knew the vaults of the banks to detail a strong police force for the protection in State street sympathised with them; that the of their persons and property. There has, whigs who had been kicked once too often symbol however, been no out-break to-day. pathised with them. He told them that it was in their power so to block up every avenue that the man could not be carried off. He urged them not to baulk the effort of to-morrow, by foolish conduct to-night, giving the enemy the are garrisoning the court-house, and two comalarm. You that are ready to do the real work, be not carried away by indiscretion which may make shipwreck of our hopes. The zeal that won't keep till to-morrow will never free a slave. (Cries of "No!")

Mr. Phillips seemed to have partially carried the feelings of the audience with him, when a man at the lower end of the hall cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I am just informed that a mob of negroes is in Court square attempting to rescue Burns. I move we adjourn to Court square." The audience immediately began rapidly to leave the hall, and most of them wended their way to Court square. What there transpired is given below.

THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS .- On the THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS.—On the about termination of the meeting in Faneuil Hall, the excited crowd rushed for Court square, are said to have been sold by the dealers in pell-mell, shouting "Research in "1" of P pell-mell, shouting "Rescue him!" "Rescue him!" &c. Entering upon the Eastern avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected. The officers in the building closed the doors, when some dozen people, some of whom were colored, rushed up steps and commenced pounding on the the steps and commenced pounding on the doors. A pistol was fired by some one in the crowd. A pistol was shortly fired on the westerly side of the court house, when the crowd rushed round the building. Here, some two thousand people collected in a very brief space of time. Several pistols were fired in the street. The crowd immediately commenced an assault upon the south door, on the west side, with axes, and a battering-ram, in the shape of heavy a beam, some twelve feet long, which was

manned by a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door, until it was stove in. Meantime, several brickbats had been thrown at the windows, and the glass rattled in all directions. The leaders, or those those who appeared to act ringleaders in the

shots were discharged in the entry, which appeared to intimidate the rioters somewhat, and they retreated to the opposite side of the street.

At this time, a large deputation of police from the Centre watch house, arrived upon the ground, and in a few moments arrested sevether.

This, added to the climate, was fast thinning the "rank and file" of the braves; and it might At this time, a large deputation of police from the Centre watch house, arrived upon the ground, and in a few moments arrested several persons, and took them to the watch-house. Stones were occasionally thrown at the windows, and shouts continued to be made, but the firm stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support they received from the police, prevented any further demonstration.

The saddest part of this outrage on the part of the mob rests in the fact that human life has been sacrificed.

At the time the mob beat down the westerly

door of the court-house, several men, employed as United States officers, were in the passageway, using their endeavors to prevent the in-gress of the crowd, and among the number was Mr. James Batchelder, a truckman, in the em-ploy of Colonel Peter Dunbar, who, almost at the instant of the forcing of the door, received a pistol-shot (evidently a very heavy charge,) in the abdomen. Mr. Batchelder uttered the exclamation, "I'm stabbed," and, falling back into the arms of watchman Isaac Jones, expired almost immediately. The unfortunate seized the soul of the heroic Santa Anna, as man resided in Charlestown, where he leaves a wife and one or two children to mourn his untimely death.

the fatal shot was fired, one of the rioters, who was standing on the upper step, exclaimed to the crowd, "You cowards, will you desert us now?" At this moment the exclamation of Mr. of Guerero," "and embark on board the fillinow?" At this moment the exclamation of Mr. Batchelder, "I'm stabbed," was heard, and the rioters retreated to the opposite side of the

In the meantime a white man rushed into th crowd and distributed several meat axes, with the blades enveloped in the original brown papers. Two or three of these axes were subse quently picked up by the officers, and were deposited in the centre watch-house. Shortly after the death of Mr. Batchelder Coroner Smith took charge of the body, and

will hold an inquest to-day.

After the arrest had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a new element was introduced by the arrival of a mili-tary company. The Boston artillery, Captain Evans, were in the streets for their usual drill. When they marched up Court street, the mob at once supposed them to be the United States marines, come to preserve order, and they were at once saluted with hisses, groans, and other marks of derision. Captain Evans, seeing an excited crowd and not knowing anything of the disturbance, immediately marched his com-mand down the west side of the court-house, and halted in the square, the crowd giving way. When the cause of the appearance of the pany was explained, the crowd gave them three

heers, and the company departed. By order of the mayor, the Boston artillery and the Columbian artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in City Hall, where they remained during the night,

waiting further orders.

A large force of officers were detained for duty during the night outside the court house and throughout the whole evening and night

Such arrangements have been made by the United States marshal and by chief of police Taylor, together with the orders of the mayor, that any and all attempts at rescuing the fugitive, or creating an evil-disposed mob will be met with the most certain and successful de-

The examination of the fugitive now in custody will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning, (Monday,) and none who are knowing to the facts, doubt that justice will be administered and the laws of the country duly executed. The Washington Union of Sunday says:

The following despatch was received in this

city yesterday morning about 12 o'clock: "In consequence of an attack upon the court house last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of allow the chairman to put the question on the my own guards was killed, I have availed my self of the resources of the United States, placed and it was moved to adjourn. Again cries of under my control by letter from the War and "to the court-house" and the "Revere House," Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops, from Fort Independence, stationed in the court-house. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

"WATSON FREEMAN, "U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass." In reply to this message, President Pierce

"Your conduct is approved. The law must be executed."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—BOSTON, May 28. The case of the fugitive slave, Burns, has caused a Sabbath of great excitement in our usually quiet city, and continues to agitate the public mind.

Indications of an organized attempt to lynch

The court-house square was cleared last night, and the court-house surrounded with ence ropes. A detachment of one hundred U. S. troops panies of Boston military are quartered in the

city hall. Handbills were circulated to-day denying the report that Colonel Suttle had sold Burns. It says he offered to sell him for \$1,200, and the money was raised and offered him, when he demanded more, and the bargain was broken, though the commissioners advised him to keep

Printed notices was left in every church and pulpit this morning, requesting the prayers of the congregation for the escape of Burns from

his oppressors.

The abolitionists are very active in getting secret meetings. Large delegations are expected from Salem, Worcester, New Bedford,

this city on Saturday,

An inflammatory printed circluar, addressed

to the yeomanry of New England, has been widely circulated in the country towns by the vigilance committee of Boston. The country people are requested by it to come to the city to-morrow to witness the sacrifice, and then go home and take such action as manhood and

patriotism may suggest.

The funeral of James Batchelder, who was killed during the riot on Friday night, took place this afternoon. But few were present except the intimate friends of the family.

C ARSON'S LETTER AND CAP PA-per.—An additional supply just received by W. C. JANTZINGER,

The Mexican Revolution

A letter to the New York Herald, dated Acapulco, May 6th, furnishes the following infor

those who appeared to act ringleaders in the melee, continually shouted: "Rescue him!" "Bring him out!" "Where is he!" &c., &c. The court house bell rung an alarm at half past nine o'clock.

When the doors were opened, two or three persons rushed into the entry, but the officers in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, gave the valorous rioters so warm a reception with the clubs and swords, that they quickly retreated to the streets. Two inactivity, position, and profession, by a thirty-two pound shot from the well-directed battery

not be improper to here inform the invading force, that during the whole continued firing from the castle, only four pieces were used, and

they thirty-two pounders.

His highness, the president, being driven from one act of desperation to that of another, not anticipating such formidable resistance, after several ineffectual attempts, on the 25th April, sent another communication to General Ignacia Comonfort, wherein he made the last abortive attempt to bribe that valorous and uncompromising patriot with \$100,000 in cash, a

compromising patriot with \$100,000 in cash, a general's commission, and a free and uncondi-tional pardon to all those persons who had taken part in this cruel revolution.

What was the reply? "Tell the dictater the wealth of the Indies could not bribe, or have the name of Comonfort stigmatised with the brand of traitor! Our guns are charged; or soldiers eager to battle for their hor liberties." Thus frustrated and goaded to madnot being able to either possess himself of the castle of San Diego, by purchase or storm, he Mely death.

At the time of forcing the door, and just as tenance which disappointment is wont to as the fatal shot was fired, one of the rioters, who

bustering barque Caroline."
On making known his plans to Gen. Blanco a council of war was immediately held by the fourteen generals and twenty colonels, at which it was unanimously resolved, that inasmuch as they had escorted their illustrious chieftain from the capital, it devolved upon them to return him to the bosom of his cabinet. Accordingly, on the morning of the 26th April, the braves commenced their retrograde march, which might not have been molested were it not for the committal of one of the most cold-blooded murders ever recorded; and in order that the characters of the leaders in this revolution may be more easily discerned, we will place then

in juxtaposition. In the battle on the Coquello road several prisoners were taken, among whom was Capt.
Joseph Miguel Yndart. They were ordered to
be closely watched, and on the taking of the castle to be shot in the public plaza.

Instead of which they were, on the morning of the breaking up of Santa Anna's encampment, tied to trees, in uniform, with muskets in their hands, shot, and left, as were nearly all of his dead, without burial.

On his first day's march all the houses on the road were burned, the old and infirm were

shot, and the women's hair cropped.

Alvarez ordered all his prisoners to be set at liberty, with money to defray their expenses home; their property to be respected. Comonfort, the moment the news reached him of the cold-blooded acts of Santa Anna, sent a company, and had the bodies brought into the eastle, and not only them, but all those of Santa Anna's troops, were buried in a proper an additional strong force was inside fully and becoming manner, and immediately sent a courier to General Alvarez, requesting as a personal favor that no retaliation should b made, which was forestalled by Alvarez sending a similar request to Comonfort. A market woman was arrested by the guard "as a spy,"

and was permitted to go unharmed. . In the afternoon, towards sunset, the hills surrounding the town were perfectly covered with Alvarez's troops, who immediately started in pursuit of the enemy, and completely succerded in literally cutting them to pieces, capturing their animals by hundreds, (the greater part of which had been stolen from the ranches of Alvarez, Comonfort and Moreno;) and it is not quite certain that Santa Anna will reach Mexico, as he is only as far Chilpancingo, with 1,000 braves. For the particulars of their engagements your readers are referred to the official bulletin. I will merely add that General Alvarez, in a private letter, states that the river Propagallo was actually colored red with the blood of the killed and wounded, and that some unfortunate general, who was slightly wounded, and was being carried to Santa wounded, and was being carried to Anna's litter was completely riddled with balls, and his men for some time thought it was the

captain-general who had been shot. When matters settle down a little, the following pronunciamento will, I have reason to be issued:

For President-Juan Bautista Cevallos. For Minister of War-Juan Suarrez Na-For Minister of Foreign Relations-Ignacia

Comonfort. For Minister of the Treasury-Melcho For Minister of Justice-Juon Antonio de la

The port of Acapulco has been declared free to whalers, and the tariff reduced to Cevallos. It is reported that General Brave and his lady died very suddenly on the same day, at Chilpancingo.

Official Bulletin-New Defeat. ARMY OF THE RESTORATION OF LIBERTY. Camp near Perigrino, April 30, 1854.

EXCELLENT SIR: With the greatest satisfaction, I have the honor to communicate to you that, with the brigade under my command, I defeated on the morning of this day the rear of he division of General Santa Anna, capturing

the greater part of his convoy, and killing in the action some persons of high rank.

There still remains a force of one thousand men in Vente del Perigrino, surrounded by the section under the command of Colonel Don Incarnacion Alvarez, who has kept a continual fire on the great for the section was the section. fire on the enemy for more than two hours, and which, should they remain, I intend to attack with my brigade, which will be joined with the section under the command of Colonel

As I am before the enemy, and when the conflict which is to take place to-morrow is over, I shall furnish your excellency with a minute account of the same, as also that of this day. God and liberty!

Thos. Moreno.

From a private letter we extract the following, which we add to the foregoing official bul-letin: "At a quarter to 11 o'clock this morning, we came up with the rear of the enemy. After the firing had ceased in the Perigrino, and which we heard a little further up the Hugua Hedisendo, and after an hour and a half's hard fighting, we drove the enemy from the advantageous position in which they were, and thei complete defeat was effected. Yes, complete; so much so, that they ran most shamefully, leaving in our possession one hundred and forty pack mules, a large number of horses and arms, a lot of clothing, provisions, and other articles, which will be of great service and benefit to

our troops."

If within a few hours the dictator has not perished or been taken prisoner, he will be compelled to capitulate, as his position is as difficult as annoying. Up to the present moment, for the short distance of the road the enemy have travelled, they have abandened